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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS  
Today: Partly cloudy. Temperature: 68° F.  
Tomorrow's temp: 26-31 68-71. London: Fair  
and warm. Temp: 26-31 68-71. Tomorrow fair  
warm. Yesterday's temp: 26-31 68-71.  
MOSCOW: Slight snow. Sunny. Temp: 26-31  
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp: 23-28 72-79.  
TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp: 22-25 73-79.  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

Austria	10.8	Luxembourg	14 L.F.
Belgium	14 D.F.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Denmark	3 D.K.	Netherlands	125 M.P.
Egypt	1 D.P.	Nigeria	4/2
Finland	2 F.M.	Norway	2.75 N.
France	2 P.	Portugal	2 P.
Germany	120 D.M.	Spain	25 P.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	2.25 S.K.
Greece	16 Crs.	Turkey	7.7
India	20 Rials	U.S. Military	Exp. 12
Iran	25 Rials		
Iraq	250 Lira		
Israel	LE 1.70	Romania	1.50 R.

No. 28,435

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1974

Established 1887

# Parliament Hall Bombed by IRA; 11 Are Wounded

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 17 (UPI)—A terrorist bomb exploded today in the most historic part of the Houses of Parliament and damaged Westminster Hall, a 900-year-old chamber. Eleven persons were injured, none seriously.

For several hours after the blast at 2:28 a.m. (7:28 GMT), smoke obscured the clock tower as firemen fought the fire, which was fed by natural gas main. The hall's annex, which housed a canteen and some offices, was wrecked. The police said the bomb was the work of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army. A man with an Irish accent called the Press Association, the local news agency, with a six-minute warning and gave a code word used by the IRA to identify a genuine alert.

The hall itself, the oldest remaining part of the original Royal Palace of Westminster, appeared only slightly damaged. The famous ceiling of curved arches of oak and carved hammer beams remained intact.

Windows along both sides of the hall were blown out, along with panels of glass over the northern entrance. The stained-glass window at the southern end—the area tourists pass when they enter Parliament for tickets to the galleries—was undamaged.

There was also no damage to the House of Commons or the House of Lords, both of which are some distance from the hall. But the smell of smoke lingered in the corridors all day as members of Parliament deplored the attack and called for more stringent security measures.

The bomb, about 20 pounds of explosives, was apparently placed near a women's toilet in the annex next to the hall. The roof of the two-story annex was destroyed, along with the canteen and the offices used by about two dozen members of the Commons and their secretaries.

The Grand Committee Room just off the northern end of the hall was also damaged.

The police and firemen at the scene said the number of casualties would have been much greater if the bomb had exploded later in the morning. The warning was too brief and imprecise to allow the police to clear the area around Parliament Square, which was busy with early-rising tourists, office workers and workmen building an underground car garage for Parliament.

Survived Fire

As the smoke swirled around the area and more than 100 firemen fought to control the blaze, the major concern focused on the hall. It had survived a fire in 1834, which destroyed most of the old Westminster Palace, and it survived, with some roof damage, the bombing of World War II.

The hall, 340 feet long and 68 feet wide, was built in the 11th century by King William Rufus, the son of William the Conqueror, and improved three centuries later by Richard II, who added the famous ceiling. It is used now only on special occasions, such as the lying in state of the nation's leaders and royalty.

Tablets on the floor commemorate the lying in state of William Gladstone in 1888, George V in 1936, George VI in 1952, Queen Mary in 1953 and Sir Winston Churchill in 1965. Charles I was tried in the hall in 1649 and sentenced to death.

And, before that, in 1536, Anne Boleyn, one of the wives of Henry VIII, was charged there with treason and ordered to the Tower of London where she was beheaded.

The attack today intensified fears that the IRA intended to step up its terrorist attacks in England in an effort to "break the will" of the British government. The phrase would cause difficulties for it from its left wing in Parliament.

Declaration Altered

The declaration was altered to cover this objection. Its final version will make vague reference only to "European unity." The French fears about what "consultation" implies, however, will prove more difficult to resolve. Officials warn that there could be a long semantic argument before the French objections are met by a formula satisfactory to the whole alliance.

Meanwhile, the Canadians are privately complained about being imposed by the decision that the declaration should be signed in Brussels. Until the Nixon tapeworm in the EEC capital was announced last week, Canada assumed the declaration would be signed here. The Canadians are extremely disappointed that it will not and are, therefore, insisting on a public ceremony here which falls little short of the ministers actually picking up their pens. They also want the document to be known as the "Ottawa Declaration."

Sauvagnargues Arrives

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues confirmed on his arrival here today that the issue of transatlantic consultation still had to be settled before the declaration could be completed.

He told an impromptu press conference at the airport: "France will not accept any binding commitment about consultation. Differences about this issue still remain among the allies."

But he added that he was confident the matter could be settled and a formula found that would meet French reservations.

Associated Press  
Fireman on ladder directs his hose toward the flames in the Houses of Parliament.

## January High Prices Retained

### OPEC Raises Royalties on Oil 2%

By Joseph Novitski

QUITO, Ecuador, June 17 (WP)

—The 13 oil-producing countries that increased oil prices fourfold last year today announced that they would hold their posted prices for crude oil steady for three more months. But at the same time 11 of them agreed to raise their governments' share of oil revenues by two percentage points.

Saudi Arabia alone, the world's largest oil-exporting country, disassociated itself from a decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meeting here, to add 2 percent to the royalties charged on oil exported from their countries by international oil companies.

The OPEC decision, reached at the end of a three-day conference here, will probably mean an increase of about 11 cents a barrel in the price of most of the oil exported from the other 11 voting members of OPEC.

The royalty increase, or equivalent tax measures, will go into effect July 1.

The OPEC conference warned that it would review the question of crude oil prices again in September with the possibility that prices could be increased to reflect the rate of inflation in the world's industrialized countries.

There has been comparatively little military action in Angola recently.

price, based on the yardstick of \$11.65 for light Arabian crude oil, has been in effect since Jan. 1.

However, this meeting of the OPEC conference failed to increase crude oil prices—a move opposed by Saudi Arabia. The

central question of the meeting in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, the newest member of OPEC, was that of increasing oil revenues for the countries that wanted more, notably Iran and Venezuela.

Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, told newsmen this morning that once the price issue was settled, he had left the question of increased royalties to the other ministers heading delegations.

"The problem was to increase the amount of the government take," said Abderrahman Khene, an Algerian and the secretary general of OPEC. Mr. Khene denied that Saudi Arabia's independent stance had broken up the united front that has enabled the OPEC countries to drive up oil prices.

The meeting renewed the OPEC assertion that its role in the world economy was to grade industrial nations on their efforts to control inflation and to control oil prices accordingly.

"The conference took note, with much concern, of the continuous high rate of inflation in the industrialized countries resulting in the deterioration of the purchasing power of the oil revenue of the member countries," the final communiqué of the meeting said.

Venezuela, which supplies most of the oil imported by the United States, entered the meeting arguing that continued inflation meant that prices should be raised by at least 9 percent. Iran, and other exporters, agreed. But after a hard bargaining session last night, Venezuela reduced its demands to no price decrease and Saudi Arabia threatened, according to conference sources, not to go along with any price increase. Sheikh Yamani had proposed a 20 percent price cut. The result was the extension of the latest price.

A delegate reported that the Saudi Arabian delegation had served notice that it would not apply the royalty increase authorized by the meeting.

To avoid dividing the oil producers' cartel over still another issue, the OPEC conference here postponed until August a final decision on the form that joint aid to poorer countries might take. In April, the OPEC countries made a statement of intent in favor of aiding the developing countries that have no oil resources and face tripled oil import bills this year.

Similar to Proposal Given Egypt

## Nixon Offers Atom Aid For Peace to Israelis

By Carroll Kilpatrick

JERUSALEM, June 17 (WP)—President Nixon today promised to negotiate with Israel an agreement to supply the same kind of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes that he promised Egypt last week.

Concluding his two-day visit here, the President also joined with Preneur Yitzhak Rabin in denouncing guerrilla attacks on Israel. In a joint communique, the two leaders reaffirmed the "unique relationship" between their two countries and Mr. Nixon promised continued and expanded economic and military support for Israel.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at a press conference that, for the first time in Israel's history, the Arab states now are talking about coexistence with an established state of Israel.

Some of the Arab countries "seem to have made a rather crucial decision to seek to work out modalities of coexistence with the state of Israel," Mr. Kissinger said before going to Ottawa for a NATO Council meeting.

The President later went to Jordan, the last stop on his five-day Middle East tour.

Rabin Meets Press

Mr. Rabin called a news conference a few hours after Mr. Nixon left for Jordan. It was his first since he replaced Golda Meir as premier last month.

Summing up, Mr. Nixon's 25 hours in the Jewish state, Mr. Rabin said that the visit had strengthened Israel's essential ties with the United States.

Israel has received \$4.5 billion in American aid since Mr. Nixon took office, and \$4 billion of it was spent on arms, he said.

Mr. Rabin said that American friendship and support "is one of the dearest assets Israel has, and it must be built up, nurtured and strengthened."

But he made it clear that his government was still wary of the U.S. nuclear accord with Cairo.

Mr. Rabin said he had appointed two unidentified specialists—"qualified professionals"—to advise him on whether reactors for Egypt could lead to Arab nuclear weapons. "Until I hear their opinion, I will say no more on this subject," he said.

Alluding to Nixon remarks urging that Israeli leaders change their attitudes and wage peace with courage, Mr. Rabin said, "We must recognize this reality and prepare ourselves for it."

"Therefore, this intention [to give the reactor to Egypt] was known and was not contradictory to Israel's vision of a new reality that has been created since the Yom Kippur War," he said.

Safeguards Noted

In his conference, Mr. Kissinger said American officials were confident that the nuclear reactors which will be made available to Egypt and Israel will have adequate safeguards to prevent diversion of nuclear materials for military purposes.

The United States has made reactors available to more than 20 countries and the issue of diversion has never been raised except in the last month because of the Indian nuclear explosion, Mr. Kissinger said in reply to a question.

The reactors will take six to eight years to build, Mr. Kissinger said. The Indian explosion occurred with material diverted not from an American reactor under U.S. safeguards, he said, but

the meeting gave no other details.

In Washington, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger confirmed that the Chinese test had the blast equivalent of one million tons of TNT.

Mr. Schlesinger told a news conference that the test "reflects the slow-paced" Chinese development of nuclear weapons. He indicated no great concern.

The Chinese test followed by 30 days India's entry into the nuclear club, with an underground explosion May 18 equivalent to between 10,000 and 15,000 tons of TNT.

China exploded a low-yield atomic bomb Oct. 16, 1964, becoming the fifth nation to possess nuclear power. An explosion of a Chinese hydrogen bomb was announced June 17, 1967.

Criticized Others

The secretary also sought once more to dispel fears that the President's domestic troubles could cause him to yield more to the Russians in an effort to bring back some kind of arms deal.

Mr. Schlesinger said, "The President would do nothing intentionally that would damage the national security. The President is a visceral, instinctive patriot; his entire history bears witness to that."

Impeachment Politics

He told newsmen he thought acceptance of an "unreasonable agreement" would weaken rather than strengthen the President's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Austria, Tuesday, Mr. Kissinger was optimistic about the President's Middle East tour.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized that the purpose of the President's tour has not been to design a agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with Egypt, there were protests in Israel and in the next few months but to bring about an understanding which can sustain the process over the next few years.

Both Mr. Kissinger and the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Both Blasts Above Ground

### India Reports Chinese A-Test, Day After French Explosion

From W.W. Deppeler

NEW DELHI, June 17—China exploded a nuclear bomb today in its Lop Nor testing area, about 1,500 miles west of Peking, the Indian Atomic Energy Commission announced.

The report of the blast followed word earlier in the day from Australia and New Zealand that France exploded a nuclear device above Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific Ocean.

The Indian announcement said that today's blast by China was carried out above ground in the Lop Nor region.

"On the basis of the signals obtained at our monitoring stations," the announcement said, "the explosion was conducted in the atmosphere and had a yield of approximately one megaton of TNT." The commission gave no other details.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

OIL MEN—From left: Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Saed al-Otaiba and Venezuelan Mines Minister Valentim Hernandez at meeting of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Quito.

United Press International



Japanese group demonstrating outside the French Embassy in Tokyo against atom test.

## Left Gains in Sardinian Vote; Socialists Ask New Policies

ROME, June 17 (UPI)—Communists and Socialists gained ground in a regional election in Sardinia today and the Socialists demanded a change in the economic policies of Premier Mariano Rumor's shaky coalition government.

"Our great success... shows that a steadily growing number of people are looking to the Italian Socialist party as a decisive force for the country's reovation," Socialist party secretary Francesco de Martino said. He intimated that his party would demand a reversal of the government's credit squeeze, which the Socialists fear would cause large-scale unemployment.

In Padua, in northern Italy, two members of the extreme right-wing Italian Social Movement (MSI) were shot to death in the local party headquarters. MSI leader Giorgio Almirante said that the killings showed "that

## Bomb Blast In Commons

(Continued from Page 1) meant to hold on to its province of Northern Ireland.

Members of Parliament, debating the bombing this afternoon, agreed that the attack served to strengthen British resolve to find a solution to the problem of Northern Ireland. Jeremy Thorpe, the leader of the Liberal party, said, "This house will not be bombed into a decision but will negotiate peacefully with men of peace."

Walking outside Westminster Hall, Robert Mellish, the chief parliamentary whip of the governing Labor party, said that "if they had blown up the House of Commons, it would not stop us from our work." He added that the terrorists now seemed determined to try "to destroy this major part of our heritage."

"We should not feel too sorry for ourselves," said David Price, a Conservative member. "What happened at the Palace of Westminster has been a daily thing in Northern Ireland for years."

## India Reports Atomic Test By Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

spread radioactive fallout over Australian territories in the Pacific.

In Paris, the government said that it will maintain silence about the tests.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said: "We shall not discuss the matter. There will be no confirmation, no denial. We will remain silent, so far as I know."

### Protests Expected

Government officials said that Paris expected to receive protests from various Pacific countries—but they said they expected no capital to break off diplomatic relations the way Peru did after tests three years ago.

With 80 percent of the vote counted, the Christian Democrats had 353,461 votes or 39.6 percent, compared with 44.5 percent in 1968 and 40.9 percent in 1972.

The Communists had 172,302 votes, or 26.7 percent, up from 24.1 in 1968 and 25.3 percent in 1972. The Socialists had 72,665 votes, or 11.3 percent, only a hair less than 1968, when they were still united with the Social Democrats. The two groups ran independently this time and the Social Democrats won 27,206 votes, or 5.8 percent.

Mr. Rumor submitted his cabinet's resignation a week ago because his Christian Democrats and their Socialist partners could not agree on austerity measures to stave off inflation.

President Giovanni Leone turned down the resignations, saying that with the economy in bad shape, Italy could not afford a lack of leadership. He asked Mr. Rumor to try to iron out the differences in the coalition.

Mr. Rumor's first joint meeting with coalition leaders since then is set for tomorrow.

Politicians said large leftist gains in Sardinia, following the Christian Democrats' defeat in an attempt to repeal divorce legislation, in a national referendum last month, had strengthened Mr. Rumor's chances of success.

In the Padua killings, police said the two MSI members were probably slain when they entered the party office at mid-morning.

Police said that the slayer had probably entered the office earlier and waited in ambush.

The dead were identified as Giuseppe Mazzola, 60, a retired policeman and father of three, and Grudiano Giraudi, 30, a salesman.

## Radiation in Pakistan From India Reported

KARACHI, Pakistan, June 17 (AP)—Radioactivity has been detected in Pakistan from India's underground nuclear explosion last month, a Pakistani Atomic Energy Commission statement said.

The Indian explosion was carried out in the state of Rajasthan, 40 miles from the Pakistan border. Release of radioactivity has been established by Pakistani scientists sent to different parts of the country immediately after the explosion, the statement said.

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## Indians Build Defense Link With U.S. Aid

### Pentagon Loan Helps Microwave System

By William J. Drummond  
SRINAGAR, Kashmir, June 17.—India is building a vast microwave communications system with the aid of an \$18-million U.S. Defense Department loan to strengthen the country's air defense against surprise attack by Pakistan or China, it has been learned.

The first leg of the top-secret project, known by its code name, Peace Indigo, will link Kashmir's radar grid with New Delhi. It is expected to begin operation early next year, according to sources who know the project well.

Nine years after Washington imposed an embargo on military assistance to the subcontinent, Peace Indigo is alive, well and growing. Its progress is a case study of the loopholes in Washington's military aid ban.

The project also illustrates the flexible nature of India's non-alignment rhetoric. New Delhi has sharply criticized Washington for supplying military equipment to Pakistan, but this did not stop Indian officials from quietly making their own deal with the Pentagon.

American Embassy spokesmen in New Delhi say that Washington's policy is to sell India and Pakistan nothing more than spare parts for combat equipment they pay in foreign exchange.

The microwave system is mentioned in passing as the "only exception." It will allow air defense information to be transmitted without impediment and very quickly from frontier to central headquarters.

However, the implications of Peace Indigo, as learned from other sources, are profound. The system promises to pave the way for a substantial advance by India in conventional air defense capability: a change that will not be unnoticed in Islamabad and Peking.

The arms embargo was instituted during the Indo-Pakistani war of 1965; the idea behind it was to head off an arms race between two of the poorest countries of the world. But the embargo has been anything but airtight.

In October, 1970, Pakistan was the beneficiary of a "one-time" exception to the arms ban when the United States agreed to supply 500 armored personnel carriers, 18 F-104 fighter planes and seven B-57 bombers.

The Pentagon estimated their value at \$15 million.

This arms deal raised an outcry in India and was a constant sore point in Indo-American relations.

10 Years' Discussion

The microwave system, which had been discussed for nearly 10 years following the China-India border war of 1962, was approved for financing with a Pentagon loan of about \$18 million under the Defense Department Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program.

The FMS credits were also supposedly banned to the subcontinent by 1965, an embassy spokesman said.

In March, 1971, a contract was signed between India and Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., of New York to supply \$6 million worth of radio equipment—the first installment for the microwave system, unofficial sources said. However, before much was accomplished on Peace Indigo, the war broke out with Pakistan in December, 1971.

Washington reacted by placing an embargo on new aid commitments and suspending the licensing of military shipments to India. Peace Indigo was stalled.

### Changed Its Mind

After the war, Washington changed its mind again about Peace Indigo and allowed work on it to resume. A new contract between the American firm and New Delhi was concluded in October, 1973.

Eventually, the microwave system will link radar stations from Kashmir to the northeast frontier.

The project, originally expected to be completed next year, is already at least two years behind schedule, it was said.

*Los Angeles Times*

## Post Office Workers Strike In Portugal for 100% Raise

LISBON, June 17 (UPI)—Portugal's 25,000 post office workers walked off their jobs today in support of higher pay demands despite a government warning that it would take firm action to maintain normal service.

The strike did not affect automatic telephones and telecommunications.

A post office union spokesman said that emergency calls to doctors, hospitals, police and fire stations would be handled by postal employees.

The cabinet met in urgent session today to find a way to end the strike.

The government said that it appealed to the workers' "political conscience, to consider the consequences of a strike at this moment, for which they will be held responsible." The government will not fail to take firm action to insure life can continue as normal in the country.

It did not elaborate.

The postal union spokesman said that the workers had

asked for a 100 percent raise to give them a minimum monthly salary of 6,000 escudos (\$268), and that they rejected a counter proposal by the post office of 4,300 escudos (\$142) a month. He said that the post office was profit-making concern and obliged to pay its employees' wage increases.

Wage negotiations between the union, post office management and government representatives during the last few days and lasting until late yesterday failed to bring about any agreement.

The government announced that President António de Spínola would go to the Azores tomorrow to meet President Nixon on Wednesday, during Mr. Nixon's rest stop on the way home from his Middle East tour.

The government said that the meeting, at the U.S. Laajes Air Force and Navy Base on Terceira Island, "is a useful opportunity for the two men to exchange ideas within the framework of the good relations existing between their two countries."

"We will ultimately return to complete individual freedom and



Tiny resident of Israeli kibbutz greeting Mrs. Nixon during her visit yesterday.

### Similar to Proposal Given to Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

President Nixon arrived, Mr. Begin said the President's speech at the state dinner last night was well constructed. But he said that when Mr. Nixon speaks of the status quo as not being feasible, that is an "allusion to what we shall be asked for further withdrawals."

"This will create severe problems in this country," Mr. Begin said. He said he was "very concerned" about the agreement to furnish Egypt with a nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes.

"One of our leading atomic experts has said they can create alternate nuclear option," Mr. Begin said.

"We are very worried."

His comment was made before the announcement that a similar nuclear agreement would be negotiated with Israel.

### Nixon Arrives in Amman

AMMAN, June 17 (AP)—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israel.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israel withdrawal from the Jordan to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"With I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "new developments" that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Indicative of this discontent was a private complaint by one cabinet member who confided last week: "I am facing hell down my own house. My children are dead set against my continuing in this regime."

**Definition of Role**  
The cabinet's immediate problem is a definition of its role. It is in a state of near paralysis while dealing mainly with routine matters.

Foreign diplomats believe the "junta's" continued silence on its plans is due to enduring disagreements among top officers.

It has become clear, by now, these diplomats said, that Gen. Dimitris Ioannidis, chief of the military police and reputed儿 strongest man in the junta, does not have full control over the upper echelons of the armed forces.

**EEC Farm Aides In 2-Day Meeting**  
LUXEMBOURG, June 17 (Reuters)—Agriculture ministers of the European Economic Community opened a two-day meeting here today with the problem of Europe's beef surplus high on the agenda.

Proposals for a general overhaul of the community's farm policy are expected to be placed before the panel tomorrow morning by British Agriculture Minister Fred Pethard. His proposals are considered a key part of the campaign.

However, other reports indicate that some political arrests are continuing.

No accurate figures are available, but some diplomatic sources say that as many as 20,000 persons may have been jailed for political crimes since martial law was imposed in September.

They said that the proposals for a general overhaul of the community's farm policy are likely to include a call for the community to stop supporting farmers by buying their surplus products at relatively high prices. Instead, the British will direct subsidies of farmers through market surpluses.

**Britain to Try 8 For IRA Uniform**  
LONDON, June 17 (Reuters)—Eight men who marched through the streets of London wearing dark glasses, black berets and black sweaters, the uniform of the IRA, will be prosecuted; a spokesman for the attorney general's office said today.

The men, who marched beside the coffin of an Irish hunger striker, were violating the Public Order Act of 1936, which bans the wearing of political uniforms in public.

The hunger striker, bank robber Michael Gaughan, died in a British jail. His coffin was paraded through North London streets June 7 before being taken to the Irish Republic for funeral.

**EOKA-B Is Suspected In 7 Blasts on Cyprus**  
NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 17 (UPI)—Seven bombs exploded early today in Cyprus, injuring 14 persons and causing damage to property, police said.

Police said that the explosions seemed to be the work of EOKA-B guerrillas, who have launched a campaign of terror against government personnel and supporters of President Makarios.

EOKA-B is a guerrilla organization opposed to Archbishop Makarios and fighting for unionization of Cyprus with Greece.

## Greek Moves Envisaged to Pacify Public

### Premier Reportedly Assures Associates

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, June 17 (UPI)—Greece's civilian premier has recently assured some of his associates that the military government is planning to take steps designed to counter growing dissatisfaction with its authoritarian rule.

The Premier, Adamantios Androulopoulos, gave these assurances to several senior members of his cabinet when they attempted to tender their resignation earlier this month, according to sources.

The precise nature of his remarks was not disclosed. But the measures contemplated by the regime involve changes in the cabinet and possibly the creation of a committee to study "constitutional" questions. The premier is said to have assured his disgruntled ministers that the changes would take place within weeks.

### Impression of Movement

None of the measures, according to the sources, would change the basic nature of the current regime but they may create an impression of movement and also help re-establish communications between the military and the public.

Since the junta staged a bloodless coup against the military-backed regime of President George Papadopoulos on Nov. 17, the country has been ruled by armed forces more than ever.

Nothing has been said about the restoration of representative government during the last six months, although the second-ranking cabinet member, Constantine Tsallis, said in a former interview with American reporters four days after the coup the military rulers would lead the country toward parliamentary elections "within months."

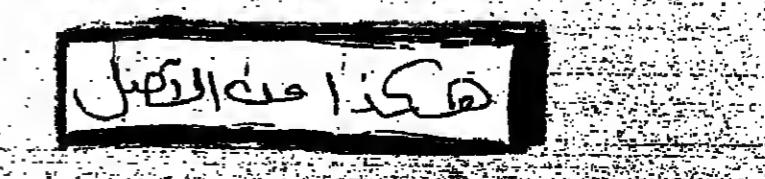
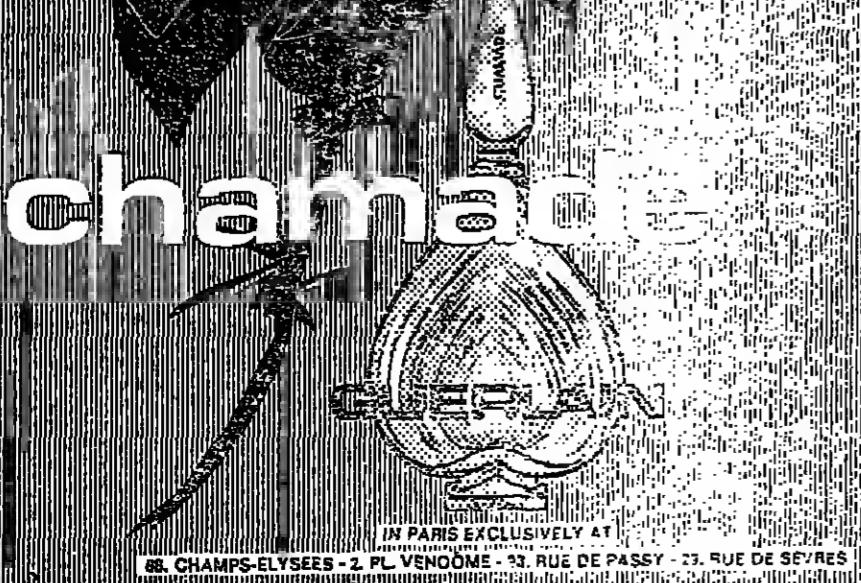
The official silence on virtually all important domestic issues has precipitated a deepening gloom among those political figures who joined the government in November in the anticipation that the junta would lead the country to ward democracy.

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**Kalmbach Gets 6 to 18 Months****Former Nixon Lawyer Sentenced**

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Herbert Kalmbach, once President Nixon's family lawyer and a top fund-raiser in Mr. Nixon's 1968 and 1972 presidential campaigns, was sentenced today to at least six months in prison for violations of federal election laws.

S. District Judge John Sirica sentenced Kalmbach to "not less than six months and not more than 18 months and fined him \$1,000 for having failed to publicly identify White House figures controlled a 1970 campaign financing committee for which he was reporting officer."

The maximum possible sentence for the felony charge was two years in prison plus the fine.

Kalmbach was sentenced to the second anniversary of Watergate break-in to serve concurrent six-month term for promising Pfc. Symington, ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, an ambassadorial post in exchange for a campaign contribution of \$100,000. The sum on that charge was

year in prison, plus a \$1,000

Kalmbach's attorney, James O'Connor, made a fruitless appeal for a suspended sentence; citing his client's "very distinguished career" in law.

O'Connor said that Kalmbach had broken the law as the result of believing White House officials when they told him that some of his activities on their staff were unlawful.



Herbert Kalmbach

early in the Watergate cover-up probe, but he avoided public comment until testifying before the Senate Watergate committee last July 16 that in 1972 he had raised \$250,000 which ultimately went to defendants in the first trial for the break-in at Democratic headquarters in the Watergate building complex. He denied having known that the money was intended to keep them silent about superiors' activities in the Watergate affair.

Kalmbach told the Senate panel: "The fact that I had been directed to undertake these actions by the No. 2 and No. 3 men on the White House staff [John Ehrlichman and John Dean 3d] made it absolutely incomprehensible to me that my actions in this regard could have been regarded in any way as improper or unethical."

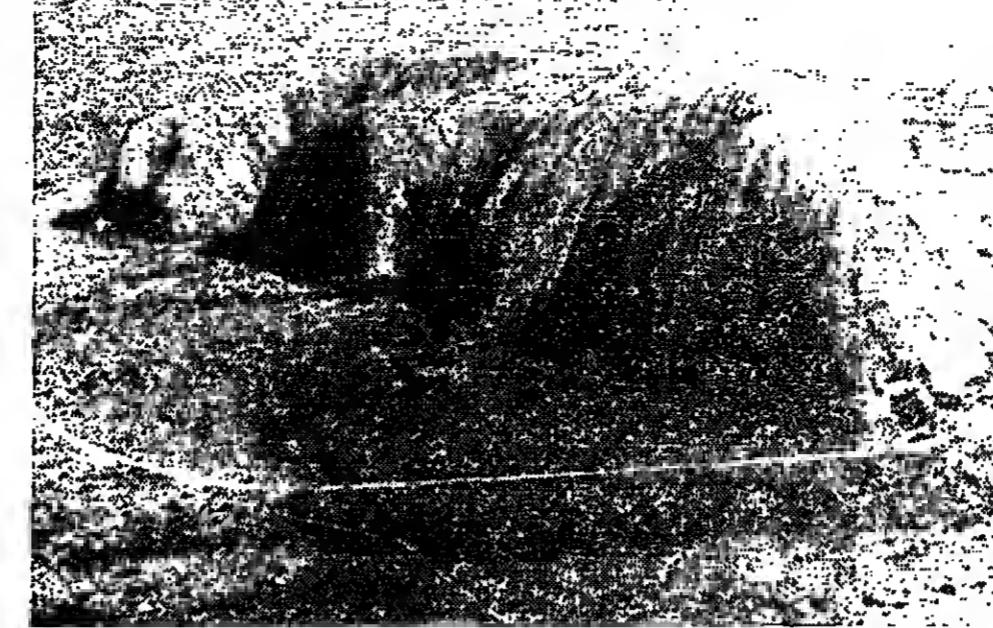
But he acknowledged that the money was handled in a bizarre, clandestine manner, with exchanges set up through the use of pseudonyms, pay telephones and "drops."

Kalmbach first met Mr. Nixon in 1964 through a college classmate, former presidential assistant Robert Finch. Mr. Nixon chose Kalmbach as deputy finance chairman for his 1968 presidential election, a post he held again in 1972. He reportedly raised \$15 million during the two campaigns.

In exchange for the guilty plea and his willingness to testify against others in the Watergate scandal, the government agreed not to prosecute him in connection with the Watergate cover-up or in other political contribution cases.

On the day he entered his plea, Kalmbach, 52, of Newport Beach, Calif., resigned from a prosperous law firm he had helped found.

His name had surfaced fairly



**THE WORLD'S LARGEST ROCK**—Situated in the middle of Australia, Ayers Rock, a red granite monolith, is one of the mysteries of the world. Standing 1,200 feet high and 4.6 miles in perimeter, it can be seen from a distance of 150 miles. Some scientists think it is a meteor that fell 250 million years ago.

**Disaster Feared in November Elections****GOP Reels From Defeats, Low Turnouts**

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, June 17 (UPI)—In Minnesota the Republican party is trying to find itself a new name. In California, voter turnout has fallen so low that one pollster foresees a disaster ahead for the GOP. In Michigan, the filing for Republican precinct delegates has reached a record low.

These are not isolated examples. Throughout the country, after 21 state primaries and half a dozen congressional special elections, the Republican party is reeling from a succession of upset losses, declining registration and some of its lowest voter turnouts.

Not since 1964 when the GOP presidential nominee, Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., carried a regiment of Republican officeholders down with him to defeat, have party professionals been so apprehensive about the future of their party.

Stunned in Michigan

In Michigan, where Republicans were stunned by two special election defeats earlier this spring, a prominent GOP official pointed to the reduced preprint filings and predicted: "We're going to be in absolutely serious trouble in November if something doesn't happen in Washington."

In Iowa, where Republicans traditionally outvote Democrats 3 to 1 in primary elections, Democrats turned out in record numbers June 4 and outvoted the GOP by 1,500 votes.

"It would appear that Iowa has become a Democratic state," said Melvin Snyders, the Republican secretary of state and elections commissioner.

And in California, where Republicans have been able to win statewide elections because they usually vote in disproportionate numbers to the majority Democratic party, participation in the June 4 primary was off by 19 percentage points when compared with primaries in 1962 and 1966.

"If the election day turnout is proportionate, it's all over for the Republicans," pollster Marvin Field said. "It's a disaster."

Mr. Field, whose pre-election findings in the California primary closely coincided with the results, believes that there is "some evidence that Republicans won't resume their normal voting behavior—they're frustrated, disheartened, shaken up. Apathy is not the right word for it. It's more active frustration."

Nationally, the Republican party is now at its lowest statistical ebb since the grim year of 1964. The GOP is down to 187 House members, 42 senators and 18 governors, and it is facing an off-year election when the political parties even of popular presidents usually lose congressional seats.

No Coalitions in '72

At the beginning of the year, Republican strategists, including National GOP chairman George Bush, were hopeful of minimizing these usual losses. Their hope was based partly on the poor GOP congressional showing in 1972, when President Nixon carried almost no marginal Republican congressmen to victory in his landslide defeat of Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.

The theory at the time, one shared by some political scientists and pollsters, was that Republicans might escape the normal midterm losses because they lacked the marginal House seats usually carried in presidential contests.

Served 2 Terms

Kerner, a Democrat, was named a federal appeals judge in 1968 after serving two terms as governor. He was indicted in 1971 and convicted last year. He then took voluntary leave from the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

Kerner, 55, was not immediately available for comment today.

A prosecutor in the case said today that the next step is for Kerner's lawyers to decide whether they will ask the Supreme Court for a rehearing on its decision. They have 10 days in which to make such a request, he said.

Another prosecutor said that,

if today's Supreme Court decision stands, Kerner will have to resign or face impeachment.

Prosecution of a federal judge operates to remove him from the

can voters declined from 46 to 44 percent, with the number of 10-to-1 cast reaching the lowest point in the history.

State Sen. Robert Stassen, the nephew of former Gov. Harold Stassen, suggested that Minnesota Republicans meeting at the state convention in Duluth June 20-21 add the word "Minnesota" to the party designation.

He said his proposal would subtly disseminate the state GOP from Washington and would indicate "pride in the fact that we are a Minnesota party, pride in Minnesota and the cleanliness in politics, at least on the Republican side, here."

Dan Peterson, GOP chairman in Hennepin County, which includes Minneapolis, wants to go even further than Mr. Stassen. He proposes the party rename itself "Minnesota Independent Republican."

Cross-Over Votes

Rеспubicans had no opportunity to cast direct protest votes in the primaries, according to a theory shared by some GOP politicians, so they either crossed over to vote for Democrats, in states where that was possible, or stayed home when it was not.

An example of a cross-over state is Ohio, where Republican participation in the May 7 primaries plummeted to 655,611 from 970,096 four years ago. But participation in the Democratic primary increased by 177,000 votes, and state election officials attributed a substantial portion of this to GOP voters who cast ballots for the Democratic Senate nominee, John Glenn.

In the May 23 Oregon primary, the percentage of Republi-

cans who remained free on \$5,000 bail pending appeal was also fined \$10,000 by U.S. District Judge Lawrence Whipple.

Striking Statistics

Another striking statistic, this one from California, is a decline in Republican registration. In a state where Democrats already had a 3-to-2 majority registration throughout 1974, b's a favored Democrat by a 4-to-1 majority.

It is this registration majority as much as anything that has given a major boost to the fortunes of Democratic gubernatorial candidate Edmund Jerry Brown Jr., who in the first postprimary poll leads Republican nominee Houston Flournoy by 8 percentage points.

Mr. Field said that if the low

GOP voter turnout in the primaries holds in November, it will mean a difference of 10 percentage points in every race, a margin that could cause the defeat of seven or eight GOP con-

gressmen.

So far, the anticipated revolt against incumbents has failed to materialize in the party primaries. Sen. William Fulbright of Arkansas went down to defeat at the hands of Gov. Dale Bumpers in a widely publicized Democratic Senate primary, but only two House members have lost in the 21 state primaries so far and few others seem in danger within their own party.

*JULY 15, 1973*

**Schlesinger Says MIRV Pact Is Possible on Nixon Trip**

(Continued from Page 1)

hand with the public in respect to allegations about playing "imperialism politics" with a new arms pact.

Earlier this year, the administration hoped to cap the Moscow summit with a comprehensive agreement limiting offensive nuclear weapons to replace the interim agreement signed in May, 1972.

Mr. Schlesinger today added his voice to other officials who have acknowledged that there was little chance for that at this point.

"On the other hand," he said, "there are areas in which concrete steps can be taken and progress may be made," which could "contribute to maintenance of improved relations with the Soviets and thus be helpful."

Aside from the possibility of some agreement on MIRV, Mr. Schlesinger confirmed that "there is some considerable likelihood" that a partial ban on underground nuclear tests would be part of the "package" of agreements to come out of the Moscow meeting.

He also mentioned new antiballistic-missile agreements—apparently a reference to a possible deal limiting both superpowers to a single ABM site rather than the two allowed in the May, 1972, accord.

Although a partial ban on underground tests is widely regarded as having only limited effect on the arms race, Mr. Schlesinger argued that, in the "political sense," such an agreement was worthwhile.

The MIRV question, however, is the major issue. Mr. Schlesinger said the United States would have to have a way to verify that any agreed limits on MIRV-type missiles, which can send a number of individual warheads to separate targets, were being adhered to. The defense chief added that he believed such methods can be developed.

The United States now has a big lead in deployment of MIRV-carrying missiles. But the Russians were allowed a numerical advantage in the number of individual missile launchers in the initial arms accords and now are testing four new MIRV-carrying missiles as potential replacements.

This could eventually give the Russians an edge and critics of some of the new U.S. proposals being considered contend that they would allow the Russians so many MIRV missiles that the momentum of the arms race would not be broken.

The Russians are also pressing for an extension of the interim agreement beyond its five-year term, as part of a MIRV deal, which would allow them to retain their numerical advantage in missiles at least for a while longer.

Some U.S. officials and influential senators oppose this, but Mr. Schlesinger said the question depends very much on what goes along with the extension in terms of Soviet concessions.

"I would think an extension would only be desirable in terms of achieving a recognizable degree of constraint with regard to the deployment, and the pace of deployment" of all the new Russian missiles now being flight-tested, he said.

"Technically," Mr. Schlesinger went on, "it is feasible to work out a formula which has some appropriate level of verifiability to it. But the critical question is whether such a limit would in fact be negotiable" to both sides "and politically feasible."

Mr. Schlesinger said the Russians are already modifying some of their silos to handle the new replacement missiles and that "if they [the Russians] are going to be restrained" in deploying only limited numbers of their new and large weapons, "they are going to have to be persuaded."

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**Ex-Gov. Kerner Loses Appeal On His Conviction for Bribery**

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court today refused to review the bribery conviction of former Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner Jr. and his argument that he could not be indicted while holding office as a federal judge.

The court declined without comment to interfere with the decision of the U.S. Circuit Court in Chicago upholding the convictions of Kerner and Theodore Isaacs, a long-time Kerner associate and former Illinois director of revenue. Kerner and Isaacs had appealed their convictions by the lower court.

In other action today, the Supreme Court:

• Ruled in a case from Montgomery, Ala., that private, racially segregated schools may not be permitted exclusive use of public recreational facilities. However, the court declined to rule also that cities may not permit segregated schools to use such facilities in common with public schools.

• Upheld a California law barring the payment of disability benefits to women who must miss work because of normal pregnancies.

• Ruled that indigents are not entitled to free legal counsel in the appeal of criminal convictions to the highest state and federal courts.

• Sent back to a U.S. District Court a controversy over a Tennessee law requiring that textbooks which deal with theories of evolution give equal emphasis to Biblical accounts of creation.

• Affirmed a lower-court decision invalidating a New Jersey law providing reimbursement to parents of children in private schools for purchase of secular textbooks and supplies.

Kerner argued in his appeal that the Constitution prohibits the indictment and trial of a federal judge before his removal from office by impeachment.

Another prosecutor said that, if today's Supreme Court decision stands, Kerner will have to resign or face impeachment.

Prosecution of a federal judge operates to remove him from the

bench while his attorneys appeal through civilian courts his military conviction for murdering 2 Vietnamese villagers at My Lai in March, 1968.

Kerner has been free for three months while his attorneys appeal through civilian courts his military conviction for murdering 2 Vietnamese villagers at My Lai in March, 1968.

Avgnon, Lille-Lesquin, Tignes-Val d'Isère, Monte Carlo, Toulouse, Lille-Marcq, Lyon. Opening soon: Strasbourg.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, June 18, 1974 \*

## Mr. Nixon's Two Worlds

An air of unreality hung over the affairs of President Nixon last week as he appeared to live in two totally separate worlds. Abroad, he was engaged in a triumphant journey through the Middle East; at home, his lawyers returned to a position of intransigence in efforts to frustrate the impeachment inquiry.

Nixon is fully entitled to the cheers of the throngs who hailed the American initiative in breaking the deadly impasse between Arab and Israeli armies. The presidential tour, moreover, may well be of symbolic value in showing this country's readiness to assist both sides to proceed beyond the disengagement negotiations so brilliantly conducted by Secretary of State Kissinger.

But even a triumphant foreign mission cannot obscure Nixon's problems and responsibilities at home. The President's case rests not with Cairo's militaries, but with the Constitution and people of the United States.

On that embattled front, the President's lawyers last week were busily engaged in weaving a web of obfuscation and confusion. In declining to furnish any of the additional materials sought by the House Judiciary Committee, Nixon once again fell back on his unilateral claim of executive privilege. He again insisted that the executive remain "the final arbiter" of demands on confidentiality. He again maintained that the materials he had "voluntarily" submitted to the committee "give the full story of Watergate insofar as it relates to presidential knowledge and presidential actions."

The President's admonitions about the separation of powers ignore the obvious—the power of impeachment makes Congress temporarily supreme. To interpret the Constitution in any other fashion would henceforth render impeachment an exercise without teeth or meaning.

The President's insistence that it is up to

him alone to determine the committee's needs in the inquiry into his actions is part and parcel of his persistent attempt to make himself the judge, not only of what constitutes the necessary evidence but even of the nature of the case.

Nixon's reference to "the full story of Watergate" in the letter to the committee chairman, Peter Rodino, was echoed when James St. Clair, his chief defense lawyer, challenged Judge John Sirica's ruling that would give to the grand jury a portion of a tape relevant to alleged abuses of the Internal Revenue Service. The President, said St. Clair, "respectfully disagrees" that the tape "relates in any way to Watergate."

At this stage in the affairs of Richard Nixon, only the President and his lawyers could seriously suggest that the case against him must be limited to the Watergate break-in. The question whether Nixon allowed the IRS to be abused is as pertinent as the question of his role in the Watergate cover-up.

In the end, all the maneuverings are shop-worn reruns of what the transcripts of the presidential tapes called containment and stonewalling. Rodino, in response to the President's letter of noncompliance, commented correctly that "the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment." On the Republican side, Robert McCloskey of Illinois concurred that "the doctrine of separate powers has to yield to our inquiry."

The Nixon-St. Clair counteroffensive is a desperate last-ditch defense that is destined to crumble. Its aim is nothing less than to make the presidency an impregnable fortress. Such a doctrine would establish the White House as a supergovernment above the Constitution and the laws. The need to refute it transcends Watergate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Nuclear Power for Cairo

The nuclear accord between President Nixon and Sadat symbolizes the change that has occurred in the Mideast. A relationship of confidence and cooperation with both sides in the Israel-Arab dispute has been opened up by Secretary of State Kissinger's extraordinary negotiations.

How durable this hopeful situation will be is still a question. The uneasy armistice in the Mideast war is a long way from the full peace settlement that is needed. Desert sands can shift quickly. But nothing is more important at this stage than to consolidate the new relationships through gestures of confidence.

It is in this sense that Mr. Nixon's decision to grant Egypt's request for peaceful nuclear assistance under international safeguards—and, evidently, to offer similar terms to Israel—must be understood. It recalls President Eisenhower's offer of huge nuclear desalination and power plants to the Mideast rivals, in a development plan prepared by the late Lewis Strauss, then chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The current offer to Egypt, which will require negotiation of detailed agreements and an opportunity for congressional hearings and disapproval, is on a much smaller scale. But it will provide Egypt with its first nuclear power reactors at a time when rising energy costs have made installations of this 600 megawatt size commercially competitive. While the electric power undoubtedly will be useful for Egypt's new economic development program, Israel's access to similar installations will provide the additional benefit of an energy source that is not dependent on Mideast oil.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Souring of the Sugar Act

Moreover, as Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., noted, only three times since 1946 has the world price exceeded the U.S. price, and then only by 4 to 8 percent. At least 13 times in the last 25 years the U.S. price has exceeded the world price. Though these statistics on the past do not guarantee a similar pattern in the future, neither is there compelling data to support controls inducing U.S. growers to stay out of business while prices remain high.

This year the House Agriculture Committee rightly anticipated increased opposition to the measure and had modified its extension proposal by reducing government payments to producers and placing a \$9,000 ceiling on total subsidies to any single farm.

But not only did a coalition of consumer groups fight the bill, an organization representing soft-drink, candy and food manufacturers—who buy about 75 percent of the country's sugar—joined against the legislation. Responsible members of the House responded well and taxpayers can now hope that the victory will turn out to have been decisive.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

### Fifty Years Ago

June 18, 1899  
LONDON—While the exact date of the publication of the first number of *Lady Randolph Churchill's Anglo-Saxon Quarterly* has not been fixed yet, John Lane, the publisher, was able today to give to a Herald correspondent a list of contributors to the number. They will include: a poem by A.C. Swinburne, essays by Lord Rosebery and Whitelaw Reid and stories by Henry James and Gilbert Parker.

June 18, 1924  
BERLIN—Benjamin Gish, the Italian tenor, who succeeded Caruso at the Metropolitan Opera, sang his part into the hearts of a Berlin audience when he made his debut here last night. Gish was heard as Radames in "La Bohème." He has an extremely vocal voice, contrasting sharply with the dramatic tone of his life partner. He is spoken for the more tenor roles, and it will be interesting to hear him in due course.



'The Pyramids at Home.'

## Proper Tending of Fourth Estate

By Lester Markel

**N**EW YORK—More and more there is news about news: That is, there is news about news: The government blasts the press, charging that it is slanted and irresponsible; the press blasts the government, accusing it of violating the First Amendment; lawyers' tactics and politicians' plots are daily front-page fare; America is pockmarked with credibility gaps.

At a time of the blackest headlines, as at present, the reader-listener is aroused to an interest in the news. But at other times he is likely to dismiss it: "This is remote stuff; it doesn't concern me." He is wrong, perilously wrong. Effective democracy depends on sound public opinion, and sound opinion in turn depends on two essential ingredients: good information and the voters' use of that information.

Yet, generally the ingredients are missing: information is inadequate and the public lethargic or skeptical. A recent poll is revealing: Those Americans interviewed were asked: "Can you recall offhand where the right of the free press in this country comes from? That is, on what is it based?"

### No Opinion

Forty-five percent said the Constitution. 3 percent the Declaration of Independence, and 52 percent gave other sources, or had no opinion. The pollsters then asked whether respondents agreed that "newspapers are not careful about getting their facts straight." Only 26 percent agreed (although 41 percent partly agreed), and only 8 percent disagreed.

Editors go through a cycle: lethargy, excitement, lethargy. Recently, sensitized by the credibility crisis, they have made feeble attempts at self-examination; they have been trying new approaches. Not so long ago there were fireworks about "the new journalism"—that is, the application of fiction techniques to fact. But soon "the new journalism" was revealed to be neither new nor journalism and, except for the name, it was assigned to lumber. Then came "advocacy journalism," in which the reporter indicated clearly where his sympathies lay but it was soon discovered to be a formula for dispensing opinion or gossip or hearsay. So it, too, was consigned to the ashcan.

Now comes another trend

strongly, "investigative reporting." There is nothing new about this kind of reporting, which is a combination of crusading and sleuthing. In the raucous days of the mid-nineteenth century it made up most of Page 1 and in its rougher forms it was known as muckraking.

The editors have discovered the value of this kind of digging, the hope is that they will apply the same kind of intensity and thoroughness to all stories, especially to the news of increasing complexity. Only if ingenious reporting and imaginative editing, with full regard for interpretation, are applied much more freely will the press make the contribution to a sound public opinion that is very reason for being.

### The 'Watergates'

Then came the Nixonian double-crossword puzzle and the brilliant job done by The Washington Post in opening wide the "Watergates." And the flood was on. Newspapers throughout the land set up "investigative squads," sought out reporters who were amalgams of Sherlock Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe and Plutarch and hailed them as the supernmen of the Fourth Estate.

The Washington Post's coverage was not investigative reporting in the real sense because the original facts were dug up by others. But, nevertheless, The Post did a prize-winning job of follow-up. Another reason editors and publishers turned to this kind of reporting so eagerly was that it was a vindication of the efforts it was making in the face of the various attacks upon it, especially by an administration that was now at all if the Soviet authorities had not, just before the opening, reneged in their two-year torment of Valery and Galina Panov and let those two dancers go to Israel.

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The hazard arose out of the editors' love for scoops, even though the readers' interest in them may be scant. Hence, the breathless pursuit of exclusive stories may result in heavy overplay, pieces that run to unmerciful lengths, thus using up news space that is required to do an adequate job of covering other more important news.

And the moral? It is implied in this question: If this is "investigative reporting," what is other reporting?" "Noninvestigative reporting?" Obviously not. All good reporting is investigative. If "investigative reporting" is put in a specific category and unique to a special staff, the technique that makes for a real newspaper is likely to be dissipated.

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The real reporter tracks the story down with all the detail he can discover; he especially provides the reason for the hap-

pening and he writes so that it is fully understandable. Inquiry, imagination, ingenuity, clarity—these are the tools with which a good story is fashioned. This applies to all news, not only to the newly discovered "investigative" variety.

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Now that the editors have discovered the value of this kind of digging, the hope is that they will apply the same kind of intensity and thoroughness to all stories, especially to the news of increasing complexity. Only if ingenious reporting and imaginative editing, with full regard for interpretation, are applied much more freely will the press make the contribution to a sound public opinion that is very reason for being.

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## ART MARKET

## When an Investment Goes Awry

By Souren Melikian

**DARIS (IHT).**—What happens when works which sold extraordinarily well are put on the block again three years later? The results can be dismaying for the art investor as the Monday sale at Palais Galliera showed: The investor is likely to lose even if he had bought what is generally regarded as a gilt-edged security—top French silver.

In the auction of 18th-century works of art conducted by Etienne Ader, two lots sold on June 4, 1971, part of the celebrated David David-Weill collection of French silver, showed up again. The lapse of time was ample, even a long wait by investors' standards.

First, there came a pair of candlesticks carrying the hallmark of Nicolas Besnier (1714-1754), a great master. The mark dated the 24-centimeter-high pair to the years 1732-1733.

The candlesticks were magnificent and rose to 91,000 francs, which, with the added French auction charge, amounted to 106,000 francs. But in 1971, the buyer had paid 94,070 francs, and since the auction fee of 9,570 francs goes to the auctioneer, expert tax collector, etc., the owner, without taking monetary fluctuations into account, got 3,070 francs less than he had paid for them.

If you work out the interest that the purchase money would have earned over that period, his loss would have been around 30 percent.

Next there was the sugar bowl and lid, attributed to Louis Picasse, a French silversmith who was admitted to the Paris guild in 1745. The 13-centimeter bowl, made of solid gold and weighing 459 grams, also came from the David-Weill collection. Like the candlesticks, it was sold at the 1971 auction, fetching 451,570 francs. On Monday, Ader knocked it down at 480,000 francs, which, with the auction fee, means a net figure of 523,570.

Over a three-year period, the 1971 buyer thus made 38,420 francs profit, what he might have made in interest had he invested the same capital.

It was not the first time this season that important works proved a disappointment to the investor. On March 26, also at the Palais Galliera, a portrait by Jean-Honoré Fragonard, 69 by 56 centimeters, brought 410,000 francs. The picture was reproduced by Georges Wildenstein in his monograph "Fragonard," published by Phaidon in Paris in 1960.

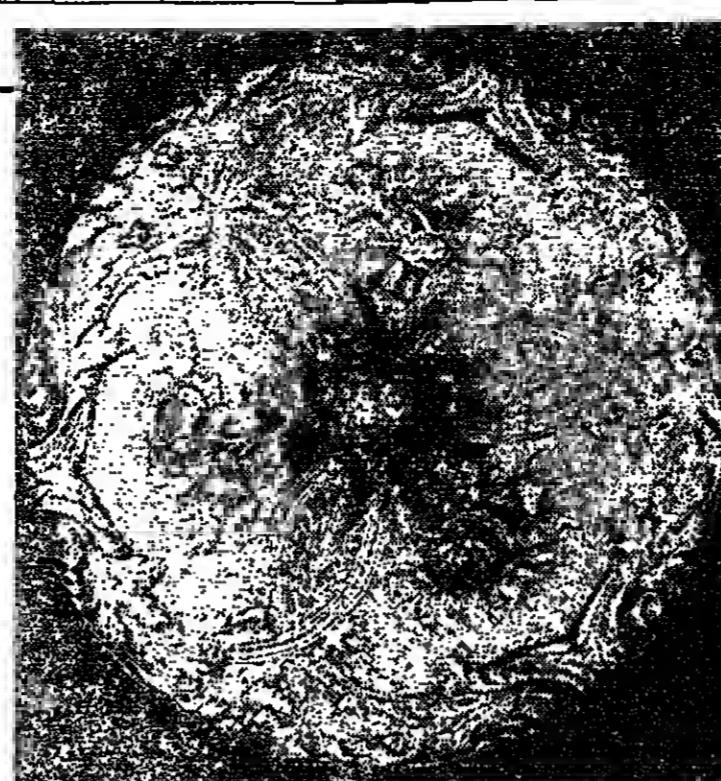
The case of the silver and gold pieces was slightly different. Besnier's silver candlesticks were top quality but they lacked the context of a brilliant all-silver auction of the kind that attracts international dealers and international private collectors. There was no excitement in the room, and that is a necessary ingredient.

Moreover, the economic un-

certainty in France is taking its toll: Rich people are no longer optimistic enough to be in a speculative mood. The price paid for the candlesticks was high, but probably not so high as it would have been before President Georges Pompidou's death.

For the gold sugar bowl, other factors played a role. For one thing, it is unsafe to bet on the continuous appreciation of any silver or gold decorative object, say, above the 250,000-franc range. As it was, the price given for what is, after all a small bowl for boucior more than sternal contemplation, was fantastic. Perhaps it should have made another 100,000 francs and have thus left its previous owner with an acceptable profit. On the other hand, had the price been 100,000 francs lower, the bowl would still have sold very well: It is unique and what is unique has no price—something which cuts both ways—up or down.

Second, and this is a major factor, the aesthetic of the 18th century is rapidly losing ground. This was illustrated by some of the lots that were laid on the block after the gold sugar bowl. A good, small bronze bust of Gluck on a gray marble pedestal brought only 5,220 francs, hardly two thirds of the pre-sale estimate. More striking still was the low price paid for the important plaster preliminary study of the equestrian statue of Lafayette in Washington, D.C. The



Top of sugar bowl which was resold at 38,430-franc profit.

72-centimeter-high piece is well known. It was included in an exhibition on the French Revolution held at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris in 1929. It brought 23,200 francs—about one third of what it probably would have fetched 15 years ago.

While a few 18th-century carvings did very well, it was clear that they failed to arouse enthusiasm. The growing disfavor of the 18th-century objets d'art may well have had a bearing on the failure of the sugar bowl to reach a higher price.

An art-market professional of long standing might have foreseen such a trend. For example, the difficulties already encountered by 18th-century furniture might have warned him of any object of the period. He might have been aware that all the rising categories—from archaic Chinese pottery, quickly catching up with later periods, to South Seas art and German expressionism—pointed to a negation of all that the 18th century stood for.

Reading art sales indices, often compiled by newcomers to the field, doesn't help here. The art market is like horseback riding.

You don't get very much from going by the book. \*\*\*

Thursday the collection of Serge Lifar is to be laid on the block by Etienne Ader at 9 p.m. at the Hotel George V. It includes a series of drawings, watercolors and gouaches by Leon Bakst (1866-1924) done as preparatory studies for costumes and even settings of the "Belle au Bois Dormant" (1921), "Thamar" (1912) and others. Equally interesting are drawings by Mikhail Larionov (1881-1964), one of the fathers of rayonism, a cubist bas-relief by Henri Laurens (1885-1954) in painted terracotta dated 1924 and a self-portrait by Marie Laurens (1885-1956).

This sale, coming only two days after the last and best of Raphael Esmerian's sale of rare books, which includes a sequence illustrated by 20th-century masters with bindings by famous designers—Pierre Legrain and others—will focus attention on the art of the twenties as never before.

## Italy

## A Robert Wilson 'Opera' at Spoleto

By William Weaver

**SPOLETO, Italy (IHT).** June 17.—For the first 16 years of its existence the Festival of Two Worlds opened with an opera production, often a memorable one. This year, that tradition was broken, and the inaugural event—Friday night—was a play, Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire," starring Romolo Valli, the festival's artistic director and Italy's leading character actor.

Then, last night, it was opera's turn, with the world premiere of Robert Wilson's "A Letter for Queen Victoria." Not everyone agrees with Wilson's use of the word opera, but what word could define more categorically the sort of spectacle he devises? There is music (a string quartet with flute), some singing, a good deal of dance and mime: a fusion of the arts, in other words, such as opera has always been.

For Spoleto, he created a prologue. A series of canvases in vaulted rooms were set up in the vaulted cellar of the Teatro Carlo Meissu. In each of the rooms one of the cast gave a sample of his or her part in the opera, endlessly reciting the same few lines or remaining motionless, still or slowly smoking a cigar. For an hour or so, the spectators were allowed to wander from room to room, absorbing the special atmosphere of the piece, which was then performed—in the theater upstairs—at 9 p.m.

With three intervals (too many and too long), "A Letter for Queen Victoria" ended at about half-past midnight.

Alan Lloyd's music, which accompanies most of the action, alternates episodes of 18th-century formality with a kind of brooding, timeless continuity. Also during nearly the whole piece, there is a visual continuo, choreographed by Andrew de Groat. He and another dancer, Julia Busto, on platforms at either side of the proscenium, turn slowly, inexorably, like the hands of a clock.

Impact is undeniable. Conventional audiences may be baffled (and there was some evidence of bafflement in the Teatro Carlo Meissu), but Wilson does not write for the conventional. He is blazing a trail, exciting, if not always easy to follow.

## England

## Strauss on an Ego Trip

By Henry Pleasants

**GLYNDEBOURNE, England, June 17 (IHT).**—"Intermezzo" is not generally thought to be one of Richard Strauss's superior operas, which doubtless explains why the Glyndebourne Festival production, introduced here Saturday night, can be killed as the "first professional stage performance in England."

Another inhibiting factor is the opera's designation as a "conversation-piece," suggesting correctly, that too much of the text would be lost on an audience unfamiliar with colloquial German. This has been accommodated here by having the opera sung—contrary to Glyndebourne policy—in a fluent English translation by Andrew Porter.

But what has probably worked more subtly against popular acceptance of "Intermezzo" is a feeling entertained by many, including me, that this avowedly autobiographical account of the married life of Strauss and Pauline de Ahna—it has been called, aptly, an "opera domestica"—is embarrassing.

Well, so are such monstrous ego trips as "Feuersnot" and "Ein Heldenleben." But these are just Strauss ingeniously flaunting his apparently immeasurable self-esteem. Hardly disguised as the conductor Robert Storch, he comes off less heroically, although conspicuously decently, in "Intermezzo," but the portrait of his wife is so appallingly shrewish, self-indulgent, capricious and stupid that when, toward the end, her husband hauls off and boxes her ears, it is difficult to restrain a heartfelt "high time!"

The Glyndebourne production by John Cox, with designs by Martin Batterby, goes far to make a tedious tawdry story seem more plausible and less distasteful than it is. Especially effective are the dissolving projections on a gauze curtain ingeniously illustrating the extensive orchestral intermezzos that link the opera's 14 scenes.

Even more vital to a thoroughly virtuous performance by all concerned is a superb impersonation of Christine/Pauline by Elizabeth Soederstrom, a stunning counterpart to this admirable singing actress's Madeline in Glyndebourne's "Capriccio." She tends to overdo the tantrums, but then, so did Strauss.

If the London Philharmonic orchestra under John Pritchard frequently frustrated Strauss's optimistic expectation that every word be heard, it provided, in the intermezzos an eloquent account of that richly harmonized and luxuriantly orchestrated melodicization that Strauss seemed able to turn out by the yard—and too often did.

These intermezzos, come to think of it, are by far the most palatable parts of "Intermezzo."

## Around European Galleries

## Paris

**HANS HARTUNG.** Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to Oct. 15.

Hans Hartung will be 50 in September. Born nearly 40 years after Kandinsky, he should, nonetheless, by rights, be numbered among the earliest pioneers of abstraction. The present exhibition of his most recent work bears the familiar Hartung imprint, the lines slashing across the canvas like flexible steel blades, the ungraduated colors applied with a very broad brush, the parallel lines scratched into them with gardening tools and suchlike and the cloué, most often black, sprayed onto the canvas. This is familiar, yet it is marked by an innovation in mood which uses the old repertoire to accomplish something new. There is a cold and active passion in much of Hartung's work. The term "cold" comes to mind no doubt because of his choice of colors—even his reds and yellows are cold. And now there appears in his canvases a more lyrical flame—a cold flame, to be sure. Should one read a cosmic pattern into his work or a high urban pattern? Perhaps



Detail of Alfredo Ruiz-Rosas' gouache on view in Brussels.

there is something of that, but basically it is an art that uses the barest minimum of means to achieve the results one expects of painting. And more basically yet, it is an art rather than a representation.

\*\*\*

**Eduardo Arroyo.** Galerie Marti Plinker, 25 Rue de Tournoy, Paris 6, to June 30.

The smile is not reassuring and there is obviously a bite behind it. Arroyo has done portraits of his friends: Valéry Adam, Paul Steinberg, Gilles Alluaud, Jean Hédon, Birn, Alce Mondino, all painters. Janek Walczak, a boxer, and Hervé Plünker, the owner of the gallery. There are others too and all are depicted in unexpected attitudes in a surprising variety of techniques (oil on canvas, sandpaper-cutouts, inked wood, acrylic on paper, ceramic, collages). Lithographs, wood. There is stylized barely in this, and art-as-art criticism and a wealth of allusion that make the show of considerable interest to the person portrayed. To others it can sometimes be a bit like following a conversation you can't

way understand, and feeling the underlying tension. Arroyo, incidentally, has recently published a chilling little compilation of texts on Spain entitled "Treinta Obras Ante Aprila."

MICHAEL GIBSON

BY MICHAEL GIBSON

**Latin American Art Systems.** Galerie des Beaux Arts, Brussels, to June 23.

Latin American Art Systems, founded 1968, recently established, aims to bring Latin American art to Europe. The show is a collection of works from most of the South American countries, based on some 100 pieces that they are not yet in possession of. Most of the artists are unknown abroad, but, as is often the case with Latin American art, they are well known in their own countries. The show is a mixture of painting, sculpture, ceramics, prints, drawings, etc.

**Alfredo Ruiz-Rosas.** La Ferme Rose, 44 Avenue de la Grande Armée, Paris 16, to June 30.

Another artist from Latin America, Peruvian Alfredo Ruiz-Rosas, shows his large, tortured, thickly textured paintings in strong earthy colors in a placid farm setting. Brussels has presented an old farm building on a busy street of a residential area, and with the help of private funds part of it has been restored and opened as an art gallery. Oak beams, scrubbed stone floors, and muted pink-tinted brick provide an unusual background for these observational, near-descriptive works with affinities to Mexican popular art of a century ago. The oils are sometimes distractingly full of incidents and symbols, with a recurring upturned hand protruding from desert or cactus or sky in supplication. The drawings are quiet, more restrained, in cooler colors, and, to European eyes at least, have a deeper impact because of this.

—EUGENE DOUBON.

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

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## INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

Page 7

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

**Mobil Oil Wooing Marcor**

Mobil Oil Co. has begun preliminary discussions with Marcor, which owns Montgomery Ward and Container Corp., about the possible acquisition by Mobil of 51 percent of Marcor's common stock. The acquisition, which would be made by a tender offer to Marcor stockholders, would cost about \$37 million at current prices. Definitive terms of Mobil's proposal, such as the price to be offered and the timing, have not been set yet. Mobil already owns about 45 percent of Marcor's common stock.

**Bonr Increases Stake in VW**

The West German government is to increase its stake in Volkswagen, the country's biggest car manufacturer. The Finance Ministry says that the government bought its new holding from the Volkswagen Foundation for 78.5 million deutsche marks, increasing its stake to 20.16 percent. The state of Lower Saxony holds another 20 percent stake while private shareholders own the remaining 60 percent. The enlargement of the government holding coincides with the company's worst postwar difficulties, according to VW chairman Rudolf Leidig, who blames slumping sales and exploding costs for the current operating losses.

**Nalco to Acquire Lawter Chemicals**

Nalco Chemical Co. has reached an agreement in principle to acquire Lawter Chemicals in an exchange of stock valued at about \$178 million. Both firms are based in Illinois. In the proposed transaction, subject to definitive agreement and approval by shareholders of both companies, Nalco would exchange 0.825 share of its common for each of Lawter's 7.75 million outstanding common shares, resulting in the issue of about 639 million Nalco shares. Nalco cur-

rently has 19.92 million shares outstanding. Lawter makes printing ink vehicles, synthetic resins, fluorocarbons and other products primarily for the graphic arts industry. It has nine plants in the United States, Belgium, Canada and Britain with a 10th under construction in Ireland. Nalco produces specialized chemicals for a wide variety of industrial uses and operates 14 plants in the United States, Latin America and Europe.

**Dunlop Profits Ahead of a Year Ago**

Dunlop Holdings Ltd.'s profits so far this year are ahead of the comparable period of 1973, reports chairman Sir Ray Geddes. He attributes the pick-up in overall business—following the three-day work week in Britain—for the upturn in profits. Citing certain internal measures taken by management, Sir Ray says that the company's Ste. Internationale Pirelli unit has experienced increased sales and profit gains from a year ago.

**Utah International, LVO to Merge**

Utah International and LVO Corp. have agreed in principle to merge LVO into Ladd Petroleum, a Denver-based subsidiary of Utah. The merger—valued at about \$55 million—will be effected by the exchange of 0.185 Utah common share for each of about six million outstanding LVO common shares. LVO's preferred stock will be exchanged for newly-created Utah preferred stock with similar rights and preferences but convertible into 0.125 Utah common share. Consumption is subject to execution of a definitive agreement and approval by LVO stockholders. LVO and Ladd are engaged in exploration and production of oil and natural gas. Utah's primary interests are in mining for coal, copper, uranium and iron ore and ocean shipping.

**Specter of World Stump Looms*****Oil Deficit Woes Rise Faster Than Feared***

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 17 (NYT)—It is appearing faster than ever the perils thought. The major oil-consuming nations—France, Britain and Italy—are piling up huge deficits in external accounts, and concern is mounting about how these deficits will be financed.

A banker in Frankfurt comments: "The monetary world has changed radically and for good as a result of the explosion in oil prices." A banker from New York speaks of higher oil prices as the "financial monkey wrench" in the world economy.

Lounging in the calculations of many financial men on both sides of the Atlantic is the specter of another world economic slump. Although the first signs have appeared of more cooperative policies by the main oil-importing nations, many experts are still worried that nations will act too late to stop the drain of wealth and jobs represented by higher oil payments.

Discouraged by Trends

The secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, the National Institute in London, First National City Bank in New York, Badische Anilin und Soda, in Frankfurt, Gerald Pollack, senior economic adviser to Exxon Corp., and Walter Levy, a petroleum consultant who had the ear of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, are among those who are most discouraged by the latest trends.

The oil money is accumulated by a handful of produce governments. Some of the funds go to goods and services from the industrial countries. Some are invested in the money markets of the West.

Accelerating rates of inflation are meant that much of the money is kept on short-term deposit. So short term in fact set a banker from London snarled, "Seven days nothing. We wish we could hold the money more than 24 hours."

The question is whether these savings of the oil producers can be transferred into the capital that creates jobs. And as Mr. Pollack of Exxon observes, "Unless governments adopt suitable inflationary policies, capital formation could actually fall."

Competitive Deflation

But what is happening now is the reverse. The govern-

ments with the biggest deficits are deflating in efforts to improve their foreign trade. The critical danger, as the OECD secretaries points out, is one of competitive deflation as countries fight for smaller and smaller export markets.

High interest rates have already slowed consumption in many countries, including the two biggest markets for the world's exports, the United States and West Germany.

Italy's government last Monday when the trade unions and Socialists refused to accept a stringent fiscal package on top

**Steep Increase In Emigration From Britain**

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—More Britons are seeking to emigrate due to increasing frustration with Britain's economic problems.

Britain has in fact replaced the United States as the main source of Canadian immigrants.

Last year about 27,000 Britons moved to Canada, an increase of some 8,000 from the 1972 figure.

The pattern elsewhere is much the same, with no sign that the exodus is about to level off or decline. Through late May, the number of Britons seeking to emigrate to Australia, at 74,000, was running nearly 80 percent above the early 1973 pace. Canada reports that inquiries from Britons are running nearly 70 percent above last year's high rate. New Zealand officials report that applications from the United Kingdom are higher than a year ago.

Many British emigrants eventually return home. About 20,000 Britons who had emigrated to Australia returned to Britain last year after unsuccessful efforts to settle in the Commonwealth nation.

**Markets Closed**

All markets were closed in West Germany Monday for its National Day holiday.

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**Profit Drops By 22 Percent At Matsushita****Despite an Increase In Volume of Sales**

TOKYO, June 17 (AP-DJ)—Net profits slumped by 21.9 percent at Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. in the first half ended May 20, the company reported today.

Reporting results for the parent company only, Matsushita said net profits totaled 18.81 billion yen (\$87 million) in the half year, down from 24.08 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales, however, rose to 577.8 billion yen from 475.6 billion yen.

The company said management hopes to maintain profits in the six months ending November at the same level as the May period.

Sales are expected to rise to 600 billion yen.

Matsushita said consolidated results will be reported later.

**VIAG Net Drops**

DUSSELDORF, June 17 (Reuters)—Group net profit fell to 44.4 million deutsche marks last year from 51 million DM in 1973, Vereinigte Industriemittel-mungen AG (VIAG) reported today.

VIAG said that in accordance with its two shareholders no dividend will be paid for 1973. The company paid 10 percent in 1972.

Group sales totaled 2,203 billion DM, up from 1,789 billion DM.

VIAG is 82.55 percent owned by the federal government and 16.45 percent by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau. The company owns Vereinigte Aluminium Werke, West Germany's largest aluminum producer.

**Bank's Profit Falls**

LONDON, June 17 (AP-DJ)—Brokers Trust International Ltd., BTI, a British merchant bank subsidiary of Bankers Trust Co. of New York, today reported net profit of \$505,000 for 1973, down from \$1,273,000 the previous year.

At the year's end it said, its deposits totaled \$119.5 million, up from \$102.2 million a year earlier.

BTI said its 1973 operating income was higher than in 1972, but it said its net profit declined mainly because of a写ting down of quoted investments to market value and the adoption of "very conservative" loan contingency provisions.

Another Upturn

In another report, Standard & Chartered Banking Group Ltd. said profit attributable to shareholders was \$24.6 million for the year ended March 31, up from \$21.4 million the previous year.

Trading profit was \$69.8 million, up from \$47.0 million.

Chase Manhattan Bank is a major shareholder of Standard & Chartered, which has extensive operations in Africa and Asia.

**France Seeks Outlay Cut**

PARIS, June 17 (Reuter)—French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today that the anti-inflation measures announced last week are deliberately aimed at slowing business investments, which contribute both to higher prices and the country's trade deficit.

In an interview with Le Point weekly newsmagazine, Mr. Fourcade noted that investments are responsible for capital goods imports, while the country finds it difficult to export such products.

He said that if this plan works, there will probably be some improvements toward the end of the year, in which case "we will undertake a selective easing of credit."

However, he did not expect these problems to be overcome since export demand remains particularly strong.

**Bracket Moves Up With Pay Raises****Canada Devises Indexed System for Taxes**

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, June 17 (NYT)—The Canadian government has devised a novel indexing system for taxation that circumvents the "Catch 22" of pay raises—higher taxes.

Pay raises, which might be expected to alleviate the problem of

the budget deficit, will be offset by the need to pay more tax.

Mr. Levy reasons that much of the oil producers' funds will flow into the United States, and that in the long run it will be the United States that will have to pay its bills and will have to be bailed out—eventually by Washington.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading





## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES



### INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE

**Planning for people and profit.** An international executive with wide experience of personnel resource planning, corporate business planning and management development, is required to join the West European zone business headquarters in Paris of a multi-million franc enterprise. He will report to the chief executive of the zone - who is French - and be responsible for all aspects of human resource planning for companies in France, Belgium and Holland. The parent organisation is Canadian and the European zone is directly accountable to an international headquarters in London. Graduates of European or American business schools, aged at least 35, will have a head start. A warm understanding and an ability to resolve the cultural and philosophic differences that exist within this zone is the key characteristic. Knowledge of another language as well as fluency in French or English would be desirable. The successful candidate is unlikely to be earning of present less than 110,000 FF. Candidates wishing to apply should write in English or French, giving brief particulars of their international careers to date. Write to Paris address.

Réf. B/5418HT

Please send application vitae, quoting the reference number on the envelope. Replies will be forwarded direct, unanswered and in confidence to the client unless addressed to our "Security Manager" listing companies to which they may not be sent.

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### I.T.C. - A Dynamic International Corporation

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Candidates with:

- Knowledge of the French Data Communication market.
- Command of both French and English.
- Active sales background.
- Sound technical knowledge.

Should send Curriculum Vitae and salary expectations to:

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Rattaché à la Direction Générale, vous répartissez la charge entre les ateliers et les sous-traitants (France et étranger) d'une filiale d'un important groupe sidérurgique français à vocation internationale. Rattaché directement à la Direction Générale, vous coordonnez l'activité de trois cellules d'achats techniques, en liaison directe avec les bureaux d'études, la fabrication, l'ordonnancement car les cloisons n'existent pas dans notre équipe.

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Nous traiterons confidentiellement votre dossier (lettre manuscrite + CV + photo + rém. actuelle) que nous vous remercions de bien vouloir adresser au réf. No E/2,527 à Mme Varène.

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#### FINANCIAL MANAGER

With a strong background in modern accounting methods and experience in Company Credit Functions. Fluency in French and English mandatory.

Please send curriculum vitae with photo as well as salary requirement to:

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### STEEL TRADER

European affiliate of New York based company offering excellent career opportunity for experienced trader with successful track record import, export and marketing of steel and related chemicals. Will work closely with New York headquarters and manage independent department. Paris/London or Berlin location preferred. This is a large volume business. Salary and profit sharing.

Write in confidence to:  
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### EUROPEAN LEGAL COUNSEL

American manufacturer's headquarters office requires a qualified lawyer to be its European Legal Counsel.

Located in Brussels, the office is responsible for twenty manufacturing and sales subsidiaries in Europe and Africa.

Basic knowledge of U.S. law required. Main areas of responsibility will include corporate matters, contract law and labor matters. Knowledge of trademark law and taxation an asset.

Age: Between 30 and 40.

Nationality: Open.

Fluency in English and two other major European languages is essential.

Salary: Open.

Some travel required.

Please submit your resume including current compensation to:

Rox D 4,566, Herald Tribune, Paris.

### OIL PRODUCTS TRADER WANTED

Philipp Brothers are expanding their Crude Oil/Oil Products trading operations and are looking for a top-caliber Oil Products Trader with an acknowledged successful record in this field. It is intended that he will be established in the office of Derby & Company, London, where he will work in close collaboration with the Crude Oil Trading Department. The scope of his activities will be worldwide.

This is a unique opportunity for a man who is already well established but who would welcome taking on a really challenging and exciting task in a company that offers limitless opportunities. Terms by negotiation.

All inquiries in strictest confidence.

Please PHONE: A.G. Felsenstein at 638-2876 or, if preferred, WRITE to him at:

DERBY & COMPANY LIMITED,  
Moor House, London Wall, EC2Y 5JE, Great Britain.

### MANAGER - EUROPEAN TRADING

#### Meat and Canned Foods

Circa \$20,000

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An international company requires a manager to expand sales through its European distributive organisation from a multi-million pound base.

The ideal man will be a manager first and trader second; will have a successful track record of negotiating at top level with customers, suppliers, and government agencies; will be able to speak more than one European language; will be 30+.

Please write or telephone 01-580 2977 ref. 133 for a personal history form.

#### MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS (SELECTION) LTD.

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### Cincom Systems now leads in the world of Data Base Management, Teleprocessing and Task Management Systems.

Cincom's TOTAL is perhaps the most widely used Data Base Management System in North America. TOTAL is also said to be the system most closely paralleling the recommendations of such groups as the Guide-Share and the CODASYL Data Base Task Group.

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But successful products are just the beginning.

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#### Systems Engineers.

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### BUSINESS EXECUTIVE

#### BERMUDA Salary from £6,000 Tax Free

Soundly based progressive group of private companies with interests in the Americas, the Caribbean and Europe seeks a mature and experienced young executive. This is a career opportunity with excellent prospects.

The job involves the analysis and evaluation of all operations, particularly new ventures, and participating in the management and direction of a diversified private group. It includes the monitoring of expenditure and earnings in all operations, the revision of management information systems, and providing necessary back-up to local management.

Preferred age between 26 and 35. Professional qualification or University Degree is essential and an M.B.A. (or equivalent) from a recognized University highly desirable. Commercial or industrial experience essential. Considerable travel involved.

Personal details and complete curriculum vitae, including telephone number, to be sent in confidence to: Box IT/284, c/o Hawley House, Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4BL, marked "CONFIDENTIAL".

Well known manufacturer of portable generators in the range of 1 to 10 Kw is looking for a

### PRODUCT MANAGER

who would be responsible for MARKETING in EUROPE, THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST and AFRICA.

Experience in marketing or selling of portable generators on international scale is required as well as working knowledge of modern languages.

C.V. to be sent to:  
Box D-4,564, Herald, Paris.

### TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

#### CONSUMER PACKAGED GOODS TO \$40,000

A major international company in the packaged consumer goods field is seeking a technical director for its European operations. He will be responsible for direction of the manufacturing, R&D, engineering and distribution activities in the European area. The position is located in Switzerland.

This man will be 35 to 45 years of age. However, qualified people outside of this range will be considered. He must speak fluent English and be in possession of a valid Swiss work permit. His current position, qualifications and earnings must be at a level that would entitle him to command total remuneration of up to \$40,000. Qualified candidates are invited to write to us, in English, giving all necessary information, including home telephone number, current earnings, current position and responsibility, and all pertinent data required to enable us to determine the desirability of a personal interview.

We are a leading firm of management consultants who have been retained to select the candidate for this position. It is our policy never to disclose information prior to a personal interview, and only with the consent of the candidate. All replies will be handled in strictest confidence and with the utmost discretion.

Write to: Box D-4,563, Herald Tribune, Paris.

### PLANT CONTROLLER

Sherwood Medical Industries S.A. Belgian subsidiary of an important American group, produces and distributes medical equipment. Completed in May 1973, the plant has about 250 personnel.

Accountable to the Plant Manager, the Plant Controller will be responsible for organising, developing and supervising industrial accounting (standard cost system), stock accounting and general accounting including monthly and yearly balance sheets, as well as all administrative procedures in the plant. He will further recruit and train his personnel and assist the manager for improving profitability.

Age: 30 to 40. Thorough command of English and French. Expert accountant or high school financial background with approximately 5 years experience industrial standard costing accounting preferably as a controller in a small company or head of accounting department in a large company.

The salary is important and the position offers good prospects in the group. The plant is located near Verviers (B.).

Applications to be addressed to Mr. M. Feron, MSL Consultants, 341 Avenue Louise, 1050-Brussels, quoting reference No. 605. Please specify experience and relevant details including salary history in relation with requirements of the job. No information will be forwarded to our client without the candidate's consent.

A rare opportunity to share in the growth of one of Florida's largest community developers

ROYAL PALM BEACH COLONY, INC., a multi-million-dollar company listed on the American Stock Exchange. No fee or real estate experience is required.

In addition to our community in Palm Beach County, which offers Townhouse and Apartment Condominiums, single family homes and homesites on the installation plan for future development, we are expanding our community concept to several other choice locations throughout the State of Florida.

We are also expanding our International Sales Organization. This will be a rare opportunity for you to share in our growth. We need businessmen who possess experience, financial resources and the ability to succeed . . . someone who will reflect the high standards and integrity of our company.

If you can organize and manage your own office, selling Florida Real Estate, we believe you will be interested in becoming one of our representatives in your Country. No fee or previous real estate experience is necessary. We provide you with the proven methods of successfully selling Florida Real Estate. We will invest in you if you are willing to invest in yourself.

For a personal interview in Europe or the Far East write to:  
Director of International Division,

ROYAL PALM BEACH COLONY, INC.

Box D 4,565, Herald, Paris.

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### DATA PROCESSING MANAGER

We are a major International Motion Picture Distribution Company based in Amsterdam, looking for the right man to take full control of Data Processing systems and operations. The right man, who will report to the Financial Vice-President, has at least two years experience as a Data Processing Manager, a knowledge of accounting and a proven record of organizational ability. Fluent English is essential and other languages would be advantageous.

We have recently installed an IBM 370/125 which serves the parent and subsidiary companies in the financial area. We need a man who can serve as liaison to management for systems development as well as controlling day-to-day operations.

We are prepared to pay a very attractive salary and benefits plus relocation costs. School fees for children will be included in the offer.

Send e.v. in strictest confidence to:  
Mr. Harvey Warlosky,  
7 Rue des Gétes-Crèpe, 92-Saint-Cloud, France.

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SPAIN SWITZERLAND  
TOP SALESMEN

We are SECISA a major Spanish group incorporated in England, Switzerland and Spain. We have openings for three salesmen who have either been involved in property development sales before or feel that they are capable, they should not be managers of sales teams and owners, prepared to live and work on territory, there should be sufficient, with fluent French, German and French with good English is a prerequisite for Switzerland.

Your remuneration will be very high indeed and for those living on territory living expenses will be paid along with authorized car expenses.

If you feel that you could succeed at this give me a ring on:

Salvo Director Spain, SECISA, 22 Ave. Leonin, 1004 Madrid.

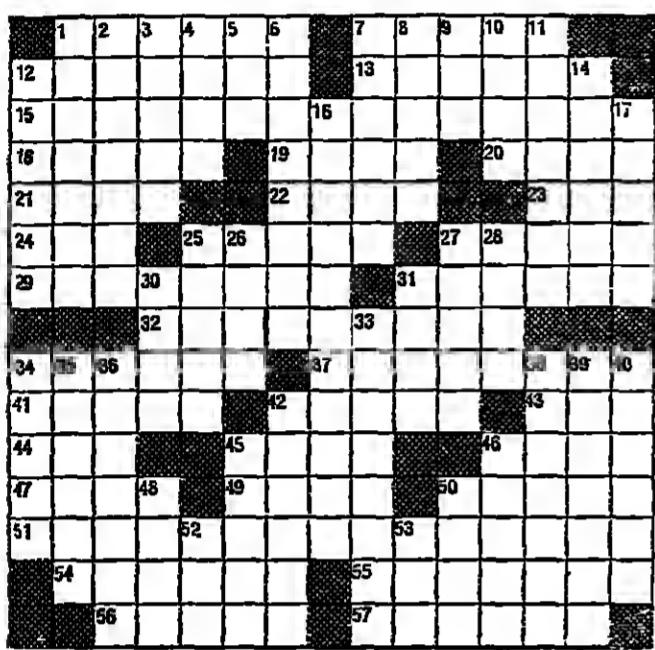
## CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

- 1 Won easily
- 2 Crosses
- 3 Expensive
- 4 spread: Var.
- 5 Maple products
- 6 Horse fathers
- 7 Accomplisher
- 8 Engineering school
- 9 Certain cats
- 10 Occupied
- 11 Feel sorry
- 12 Wing
- 13 Mops the deck
- 14 Less than half
- 15 Tennis official's decision
- 16 Tennis the score
- 17 Tennis on the fly
- 18 Hope to achieve
- 19 Basic tennis stroke
- 20 Emergency oil source
- 21 Young man-at-arms

**DOWN**

- 1 Pasta item
- 2 Feathered with
- 3 Bogs down
- 4 Contemptuous
- 5 Before
- 6 Item out of play
- 7 Evaluate
- 8 Welsh people
- 9 David's officer
- 10 Beautiful harbor
- 11 Kind of chance
- 12 Faithful
- 13 Fundamentals
- 14 Mental flash
- 15 Screech
- 16 Makes an effort
- 17 Code for the court
- 18 Shorthood writers
- 19 Baby bottles
- 20 Thing not to leave unturned
- 21 Railroad signal scaffold
- 22 Tennis' assets
- 23 Words to a near-winner
- 24 Pads in London
- 25 Alpine activity
- 26 as a fiddle
- 27 Ghosts
- 28 Inventors' assets
- 29 Umpire
- 30 Words to a near-winner
- 31 Globular
- 32 Of the rios
- 33 Bad service
- 34 Make fast
- 35 Calamitous
- 36 as a fiddle
- 37 Ghosts
- 38 Inventors' assets
- 39 Words to a near-winner
- 40 Pads in London
- 41 Wavy dagger
- 42 Actress Cicely
- 43 In need of (tired)
- 44 Dill
- 45 Pivot
- 46 Daughter of Cadmus
- 47 Sine — noo



## WEATHER

ALGERIA	19	55	CLOUDY	NAMIBIA	21	55	CLOUDY
AMSTERDAM	20	55	CLOUDY	MILAN	21	55	CLOUDY
ANKARA	24	55	CLOUDY	MONTREAL	21	60	CLOUDY
ATHENS	27	51	Fair	MOSCOW	14	57	OVERCAST
BERLIN	27	51	Fair	MUNICH	15	57	CLOUDY
BOLOGNA	16	61	STORM	NEW YORK	15	57	CLOUDY
BERLIN	28	63	CLOUDY	NICE	22	55	CLOUDY
BRUSSELS	28	63	SHOWERS	OSLO	22	55	CLOUDY
BUDAPEST	21	55	CLOUDY	PARIS	21	55	CLOUDY
CAGLIARI	21	55	CLOUDY	ROME	21	55	CLOUDY
CASABLANCA	23	55	CLOUDY	SOFIA	19	55	CLOUDY
COPENHAGEN	23	55	CLOUDY	STOCKHOLM	17	55	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	23	55	CLOUDY	TEHRAN	17	55	UNAVAILABLE
DUBLIN	27	55	SHOWERS	VIENNA	19	55	Fair
EDINBURGH	27	55	CLOUDY	VENICE	22	55	CLOUDY
FLORENCE	27	51	CLOUDY	VIENNA	22	55	CLOUDY
FRANKFURT	26	55	CLOUDY	VIENNA	22	55	SHOWERS
GENEVA	21	55	CLOUDY	VIENNA	22	55	CLOUDY
HAMBURG	21	55	CLOUDY	VIENNA	22	55	CLOUDY
HELSINKI	21	55	CLOUDY	VIENNA	22	55	SHOWERS
INDIANAPOLIS	27	51	CLOUDY	VIENNA	22	55	CLOUDY
LAS PALMAS	21	55	CLOUDY	VIENNA	22	55	CLOUDY
LISBON	21	55	Fair	VIENNA	22	55	CLOUDY
LONDON	21	55	SHOWERS	VIENNA	22	55	CLOUDY
LOS ANGELES	18	61	Fair	ZURICH	21	55	CLOUDY

(Tuesday's reading: U.S., 25°; at 1700 GMT; Europe at 1800 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

June 11, 1974

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(\*) Alexander Fund..... \$7.14  
(\*) Am. Express Inv'l Fund..... \$7.14  
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:  
(\*) Global..... SF 44.50  
(\*) Apollo (Tempus) Inv'l..... SF 70.00  
(\*) Austral..... SF 60.00  
(\*) Austral's Selection Fund..... SF 60.00

AUSTRALIAN INV. MOT. CORP.:  
(\*) Fund of Australia..... AU\$ 32.77  
(\*) Prop. Funds Australia..... AU\$ 32.77  
BAKER, Julian & Co.:  
(\*) Bache, Kurtz & Co. .... SF 52.50  
(\*) Grobat..... SF 108.00  
(\*) Bloch..... SF 255.00  
(\*) Bache & Wall Fin'l Inv'l..... \$40.49  
BACHE & WALL FIN'L INV'L FUND..... \$40.49

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:  
(\*) Capital Italia S.A. .... \$11.61  
(\*) Capital Republ. .... \$10.45  
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:.... \$4.42

C.S. INVEST. MANAGEMENT:.... \$1.89  
(\*) CIP Japan Fund..... SF 10.50  
(\*) CIP Japan Fund..... SF 10.50  
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C.O.C. .... \$4.46

Delta Inv'l Fund..... Yen 2.11  
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Art Buchwald

## Write Your Column

**WASHINGTON**—The mailman keeps coming in every day delivering letters which indicate the country is polarizing on the impeachment issue. The Nixon supporters blame the whole thing on the press. The Nixon detractors say the press hasn't been tough enough. What to do?

As someone who is always trying to please everyone, I believe I have a solution. I got it from the "Invalables" on the presidential tapes. This column is the first one printed to a newspaper which will take care of both the pro-Nixon and anti-Nixon forces. You



Buchwald

any way you want to, which should satisfy everyone's desire for fairness.

Richard M. Nixon is probably the greatest... in American history. He began his political life as a... When he was senator, Dwight Eisenhower chose him to be his Vice-President. After working with Mr. Nixon for several years, Eisenhower thought he was...

Mr. Nixon ran for governor of California in 1962. When he was defeated, he vowed he would...

In 1967 he ran for President of the United States on the Republican ticket. At that time he promised the American people to... and... and... After being elected President he was able to... and...

In 1971 President Nixon decided to run again. To assure his re-election he told his staff to...

## Italian Bishops Order Church Art Inventory

**ROME**, June 17 (AP)—In a bid to halt the thefts of religious treasures, Italy's bishops during the weekend ordered a nationwide parish-by-parish inventory of all church valuables.

They said that the completed inventory would contain photographs and detailed descriptions of every item and would be circulated among national and international police forces to aid their search for thieves who are stripping Italy of its art heritage.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## EDUCATION

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS

## SERVICES

## MESSAGES JUNE 18

## MESSAGES JUNE 17

## SHOPPING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CAR RENTALS

## PERSONALS